THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. Sr. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., N°. 648. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of the late RICHARD CRAWFORD *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the amounts due by them; and all persons having claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their accounts to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st *day of February*, 1863.

F. S. GREEN,
Executor.
3ljs Ningpo, 18th December, 1862.

In the Estate of GENERAL WARD, *deceased.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed to act as Administrator in the Estate of the late General Ward, requests that all parties indebted to, or having claims against the same, will communicate with him without delay.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 22nd November, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1863.

JAMIESON ELLES,
ANDREW S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

A Steamer of the largest size, of the Messageries Impériales, will leave Hongkong for Suez, connecting with Marseilles, on or about the 26th of December. She touches at Saigon, Singapore, Galle and Aden, carrying passengers and cargo without change, through to Suez.

Plans of the ship can be seen, and Passage or Freight engaged at the office of the Agents.

Freight will be taken deliverable in London or at any port on the route.

A steamer of the Company will shortly connect this port with the main line from Hongkong.

Insurance under the Company's open policies can be effected at low rates of premium by application to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Provisional Agents.
tf Shanghai, November 28th, 1862.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited

CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 in 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*
2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5*s.* per share on Application, and 15*s* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

TOWING.
THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE,"
is now prepared to tow in the WOOSUNG and YANG-TZE RIVERS.

For further information, apply to
WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board.*

Orders left at Messrs. FOGG & Co., punctually attended to.
tf Shanghai, 20th *June*, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan. Mr. FREDERICK HAYLEY BELL is authorized to sign our name per procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
27de Shanghai, December 20th, 1862

NOTICE.

MR. A. P. CHAMBERLAIN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st of October last.

FRAZAR & Co
tf Shanghai, 20th December, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. ANGEL in our Firm has ceased.

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862

NOTICE.

I have established myself as *Broker and General Commission Agent* at this port under the style of ANGEL & Co.

C. H. ANGEL.
Office next door to Messrs. HOWARD & Co., *Barrier Road.*
tf Shanghai, November 29th, 1862.

NOTICE.

CHINKIANG, 22*nd November*, 1862.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as *Commission Agent* at the above Port,
tf W. KENNETH.

NOTICE.

THE *Undersigned* has this *day* established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent*, under the style of COWIE & Co.

GEO. J. W. COWIE.

高易行 *Kow-yih Hong.*
nearly opposite DR. BELL'S Residence,
in Fuchau Road.
tf Shanghai, 18th Nov., 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. JOSEPH ISAAC REUBEN in our Firm ceased on the 6th day of August last.

MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th Nov., 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. EZRA MOSES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 5th of August last.

MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the signature of CHARLES WILLIAM GRIBBLE in the Firm of GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD ceased on this date.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD.
Shanghai, 31st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of Messrs. GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD, *Civil Engineers & Architects* will for the present be carried on by the Undersigned.

GEORGE WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineer & Architect.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. REIMER & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS FIGGE in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August last.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this port, Fuchau Road, next door to Messrs. WATSON & Co.'s Hong.

HUGH INNES.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on at this Port by Wright & Co., *General Storekeepers and Auctioneers*, will from this date be conducted by the Undersigned under the name and Firm of RICHARD GREENLAW & Co.

RICHARD GREENLAW.
Ningpo, Dec. 1st, 1862.

WITH reference to the above, Mr. J. C. WATSON is authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration, and for all Business connected with our Auction Sales Room, we hold ourselves responsible for the signature of Mr. HENRY BIRCH, our Auctioneer.

RICHARD GREENLAW & Co.
tf Ningpo, Dec. 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned at this Port, as *General Commission Agent*, will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. S. HUDSON & Co.

J. S. HUDSON.
13ma Ningpo, 13th December, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN and Mr. JAMES MILISCH were admitted partners in our Firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
3ja Fuchau, 20th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE STANFORD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM MATTHEW HUDSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM GRANT GORDON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. R. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. O. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Nanchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILDISH has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st July last.

GILMAN & Co.
tf China, 24th November, 1862

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DAVID NEAVE in our Firm ceased *on the 31st December last.*

Mr. ROBERT BRAND and Mr. RANDAL HUMPHTON CHAMBERS are admitted Partners in our Firm from *the 1st of January.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. HITCHCOCK in our Firm terminated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 8th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODOR PEORST has this day been authorized to sign our Firm.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
20ma China, 20th September 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. GLOVER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by us at this Port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co.

per pro. BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
EDW. HARRISON.
17ja Nagasaki, 1st October, 1862.

MR. EDWARD HARRISON is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
17ja Nagasaki, 1st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a Partnership and established a Firm at this port, under the style of HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co., as *Merchants & Agents.*

JOHN HUGHES.
HENRY WILLGOSS.
2fe Kanagawa, 1st July, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

INSURANCES.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION OF TAELS.

In 200 Shares of 5,000 Tls. each

PRINCIPAL office at *Shanghai*, where the affairs of the Company will be managed by a Salaried Secretary, under the control of the Board of Directors.

DIRECTORS:
W. H. VACHER, Esq., (of Messrs. Gilman & Co.) *Chairman*
W. THORBURN, Esq., (of Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., (Agent Commercial Bank of India.)
A. BRAND, Esq., (of Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
A. CAMPBELL, Esq., (of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)

Agencies are about to be established at the principal Ports of China, and Japan, also in India and London.

The Company will shortly be prepared to issue at Shanghai, and at their various Agencies, Policies covering Marine Risks, which will be payable sixty days after proof of loss, either in *China*, India, or London.

L. JOSEPHS,
Secretary pro. tem.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1862.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE *Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries* and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai, November 1st, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechukiin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
31de Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE

THE Undersigned are appointed Agents at Hankow for the above Office, and are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms upon Steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 30th September, 1862.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1862

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,750 STG.

THE *Undersigned, Agents for the above Company*, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are *prepared to grant* INSURANCE *on* ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,750 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class *Lives* for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS OF THIS BRANCH are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Undersigned* have been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, and are *prepared to grant* Policies upon *Marine Risks* to an extent of $17,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE *Undersigned* have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above *Company, and are prepared to grant* Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	,,	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	,,	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ½ *per cent per annum.*

On *second-class Godowns* 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¼ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in *London.*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokuhama, 24th October, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSSEL PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 20th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., *therein*, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in *full particulars* of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2*d June*, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*. Capt. HAZELWOOD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 31st instant, at day-light* for Hongkong.

She will have room for SILK for Ports beyond Suez.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Monday, the 29th inst.*, and PARCELS at this Office until noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent*
Shanghai, 24th December, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

WE have Established a branch of our Hongkong Firm at this Port, which will be conducted and signed by Mr. ALFRED E. ROSENTHAL.

BLUM BROS. & Co.
隆 祥 *Chrang-Lung*,
21ja Shanghai, 22nd December, 1862.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Office will grant Policies at Shanghai and its various Agencies, on and after 1st *January next*, covering Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Policies are payable 60 days after notice and proof of Loss, and an extra return Premium of 10 per Cent is made on all Risks by Vessels towed by Steam out to sea.

Agencies have been established at the following places:

China—Shanghai.—Secretary and Board of [Directors.
Hongkong and Foochow,—Messrs. Gilman [& Co.
Amoy,—Messrs. Tait & Co.
Swatow,—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Japan—Nagasaki.—Messrs W. J. Alt & Co.
Singapore—Messrs. Hamilton, Gray & Co.
Manila—Messrs. Aguirre & Co.
London—Messrs. Ashton & Co.

Arrangements are in progress for further appointments at the Ports in China, Japan and India.

L. JOSEPHS,
Secretary pro. tem.
tf Shanghai, 24th December, 1862.

Fire Bricks and Fire Clay,
For Sale
8000 Extra quality Stonbridge Fire Bricks,
3 Tons Cement Fire Clay,
1 Set Taps and Dies.
A. L. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 23rd December, 1862.

TO BE LET.

FOUR convenient Rooms in the Premises situated on the Yang-king-pang, with outhouses, and a suitable Godown attached.

For further particulars, apply to
KHAN MAHOMED HABIBBHOY,
(E-p'-ei-lan.)
10ja Shanghai, 27th December 1862

TO LET ON A BUILDING LEASE.

ABOUT Eight maou of LAND, having water frontage to the Yang-tsze, and almost adjoining the British Concession at Hankow.

For particulars, apply to
DAVID REID.
tf Shanghai, 26th December, 1862.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Office, at 11 A.M., on *WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant*,—

The following Valuable Estates the Property of JOHN LACHLAN MACLEAN, Esq., situated on the Pootung Side, viz.:—

The Merrimac Estate.
The Monitor do.
The Thames do.
The Inland do.
The Imperieuse do.

Four of the above Properties possess very valuable Water Frontages.

Further particulars will be given in the Hand Bills, &c.

A Plan of the Properties can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, and Terms of Sale obtained on application to

BARNES DALLAS,
Auctioneer
o : Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHAPEL Hongque. Services on Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England	Oct. 26	Hankow	Dec. 20
Hongkong	Dec. 14	Nagasaki	Dec. 14
Tientsin	Dec. 9	Kanagawa	Dec. 11

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong.. Sep. 11 | Received *via* Marseilles,
Shanghai .. „ 3 | Oct. 27

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

December	*Ending 26th Dec. 1862.* Max.	Min.	*Ending 26th Dec. 1861* Max.	Min.
20,—	46	39	47	38
21,—	42	36	40	33
22,—	44	38	42	36
23,—	45	37	40	31
24,—	40	35	43	30
25,—	37	30	42	31
26,—	32	26	40	37

OPIUM.

December	Malwa New Tls.	Malwa Old Tls.	Patna New Tls.	Patna Old Tls.
20.	600		580	
22.	585 a 590		560	
23.	580		450	
24.	none		none	
25.	„		„	
26.	580		565 a 570	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Dec. 25, *Rover*, (Am bq), Hunt, from Nagasaki; 25, *Cosmopolite*, (Br str), Campbell, from Hankow; 25, *Albis*, (Ham bq), Hunnes, from New York; 25, *Pathfinder*, (Ham bq), Skovmand, from Taiwan; 26, *Julia Ann*, (Br bq), Farr; 26, *Julien & Edouard*, (Br sch), Kirk, from Nagasaki; 26, *Shantung*, (Br bq), Webster; 26, *Sphynx*, (H.M.S), Jones, from Hongkong; 26, *Enterprise*, (Am str) ——; 26, *Yangtsze*, (Am bq), Ward, from Hongkong; 26 *Enterprise*, and a Fr. Man-of-War from Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—Dec. 26, *Soberana*, (Spa bq), Olano, for Manila; 26, *Po-yang*, (Am str), Briggs, for Hankow and Ports; 26, *Shantung*, (Am str), Armstrong, for Hankow and Ports; 26, *Britain's Pride*, (Pr sch), Roberts, for Fuchau; 26, *Dom Pedro II.*, (Am bq), Lewis, for Fuchau; 26, *Daylight*, (Sia sh), Sanger, for Fuchau.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Frima*, from Ningpo, L. Dupee, Messrs. Sutherland, McLeod, McLean. Per *San-zing* from Ningpo, Mrs. Gibson, and child, and Mr. Gordon. Per str. *Tah wah* from Ningpo, General Burgevine, and suite. Per *Po-yang*, from Hankow, Messrs Julius Reiss, and Sillar. Per *Sarah Newman*, from Boston, Revd. Mr and Mrs. Stanley. —Per str. *Cadiz*, from Hongkong, Messrs. G. Heard, Gribble, Holmes, Beech and Balfour. Per str. *Lightning* from Hongkong, Messrs. Baker, Mateon, Vale, E. VonHeyde, and E. M. aya Per H. M. S. *Sphinx*, from Hongkong, Lieuts. Villiers, Hall, Dunlop, and gun-boat crews. Per str. *Cosmopolite*, Mr. and Mrs. Brake.

DEPARTED.—Per str. *Pekin*, for Hongkong, Capt. Wortham, R.A., Messrs. McDonall, Dad, McLean, Robt. Daly, B. Stammsun, J. Langan, and D. Muirhead.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CHIN-KIANG, *28th November*, 1862,

British Steamers running on the Yang-tsze are no longer required to report at Silver Island.

THOS. ADKINS,
3ja *Vice-Consul in Charge.*

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF MARITIME CUSTOMS,
SHANGHAI, *December 20th*, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thursday next being Christmas Day, and the Thursday following being New Year's Day, this Office will be closed, and that no Cargo can be landed, shipped or transhipped on either of those days.

G. H. FITZROY.
27de *Commissioner of Customs.*

THE London Mail of 10th Nov, due in Hongkong on the 25th December, and here on the 3rd January, 1863. It was received last year on the 16th January, 1862, per *Aden*.

NOTICE.

ON Sunday morning next, the Service will be held in the new building on the Church lot.

A Christmas Sermon will be preached by Bishop Boone, and a collection will be taken up, in aid of the "Poor clergy relief Society." Service at 11 A.M.

Shanghai, 26th December, 1862.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Harbour Master's Office,
Shanghai, December 8th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that a Tide pole has been erected at Woosung, a few yards above the French Coal Godowns.

The water on the inner Bar, from this date, will be shewn from day-light until dark, by a large blue Flag with white figures, being hoisted on a signal staff, 100 feet high.

In clear weather this flag will be seen by ships bound up, before crossing the outer Bar.

Three beacons are being constructed on the banks of the small creek (below the middle ground) to be used as leading marks across the inner Bar, in lieu of that indistinct mark the clumps of trees, to be cut down.

J. M. HOCKLY.
tf 3294 *Harbour Master.*

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27 1862.

WERE it not for the force of immemorial custom it would be almost a sarcasm to wish any one a "Merry Christmas," in such dreary weather, as we have had to encounter of late—all we can say is, "pour on, we *must* bear." We may however, exercise our "ancient and undoubted" privilege of discussing local matters, whilst putting our house in order for the coming year, that appear to us to claim attention at our hands; especially in this our last issue for 1862.

We are not going into the great "Mud question," nor to assail the Municipal lamp posts. We leave these stirring themes to "loftier harps" than ours, feeling assured, that, whilst the energy of the directors of the Shanghai Gas Company may avail to improve the one, nothing short of a general upheaving of this model mud flat, will save us from the other.

There are questions, however, of far greater import to the future well-being of this community than those referred to, which demand the instant attention of every Land-renter within our limits. One of these has been bruited abroad for some time past; but we have abstained from noticing it, until its formal introduction to the public had been made.

In the minutes of Council published on the 24th instant, we gather under the head of "correspondence" the following:—

"The Secretary laid before the board letters from the Treaty Consuls of England, the United States, and Portugal, in reply to a remonstrance addressed to them against the recent attempt of the Chinese authorities to levy taxes on the native residents within the Foreign concession. The letters, which, for the most part, support the view taken by the Council, were ordered to be placed on the Minutes, with a view to their publication at the proper season."

The rumour then, that has prevailed for some time past, that the Chinese officials have attempted to levy a tax upon the native inhabitants of this place, is correct. It is equally true, it would also appear, that the Municipal Council to whom alone has been delegated this power by the established authorities, native as well as foreign, have been forced to address a "remonstrance" against this novel imposition.

We are met on the threshold of this inquiry, by the declaration that H. B. M. Minister at Pekin has been led to give his sanction to this measure. We appeal to our columns as the best evidence, that we have never joined in an indiscriminate outcry against our rulers, even when their measures were the most unsavoury; but there is a limit beyond which endurance would be criminal, were it practicable. And this is one of those limits. We are as alive as Mr. Bruce is, to the fact, although shut out from the light that must shine upon him at Peking, that abstractedly we have no right to interfere in any way between the Chinese authorities and their people; yet it is equally clear, that we have an absolute and indefensible right to hold intact what has been heretofore conceded to us, not merely for the better, but the only government of the foreign settlement of Shanghai.

This Settlement, it must be borne in mind, is not one of the walled cities of the Empire, that has been handed over to us for the purposes of trade, but a Foreign community, the offspring and growth of a foreign element, established on paddy fields, which would again revert to the agriculturist, were foreign capital and foreign influences withdrawn. One that has been rented to us in perpetuity, over which an effete and imbecile government has claimed no jurisdiction—which they are admittedly incompetent to control, wherein, were foreign influence withdrawn, discord would reign and its offspring want would permanently reside—one, which in 1846, they formally and virtually entrusted to the better government of the "Barbarian," and one which can only be upheld in its integrity by "Barbarian" instincts.

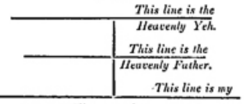
To show, however, more clearly to the distant public our peculiar position: On 11th July, 1854, when this settlement had assumed not one tenth part of the importance it now enjoys, Mr. (now Sir) R. Alcock presided over the important Meeting of Land renters—whose acts were confirmed by the Chinese Government—at which a scheme for the exercise of a Municipal Government was propounded, and, by the general consent of all the contracting parties, sanctioned. With the English Government no difficulties on this head could be anticipated, for with them the principles of self government were too well understood and defined, but questions arose which involved considerations of international Treaty Rights. So pressing was the necessity, for such action even at that early period, that the inherent right of the Emperor of China to the exercise of jurisdiction over his own subjects residing in the Settlement, "North of the Yang-king-pang"—a right, we admit, that could not be modified or ignored save by treaty—was readily and fully ceded to the then three Treaty Powers.

On this secure basis, there was formed the present Municipal Government of the Settlement: faulty, and doubtless insufficient for the growing wants of the community, still it was the only semblance of power and the sole representative of order in our midst. We say this advisedly; for at the meeting referred to, Sir R. Alcock,—no mean authority on such questions—asserts, "the necessity now "pressing (seven years ago) upon the com"munity for the immediate establish"ment of a Municipality in some form, "was to be traced to the impossibility by "any exercise of Consular authority, of "making permanent provision for the "security of the settlement without a "Municipal constitution." The right of self-government, we have said, was then freely granted, and under it, life and property has been preserved and to a great extent the "peace, comfort and well-being" of all within its limits secured. No sooner, however, has peace gladdened and plenty covered this dreary spot, than a minister,—one only out of five to whom this boon of self-government has been granted—is to be found, who, by a dash of, it must be admitted, his not over active pen, is really to bring discord with its hateful offspring among us. What does the recognition of this new born assumption on the part of the Chinese officials bode, but the sure overthrow of all Municipal government?

To show this, it is only necessary to state, that the children of this paternal (?) government, seeking that security here, which they in vain looked for elsewhere, have thronged our streets and taxed our patience. To reach these men, whom their own imbecility has driven from their walled cities, the influence of the name of the English Minister has been obtained. But for this influx of a native population, nothing but a skeleton Police Force would be required. As it is, the existence of upwards of 200,000 Chinese within these limits, has imposed a responsibility on the Municipal Council, which this new power within our limits threatens to augment. The native population is taxed most heavily to defray the expenses of a government, caused solely by their own presence in this community;—and if that most unscrupulous of all powers, the native administration of the country, be permitted for one moment to raise its hideous front amongst us—a power that is only restrained by its incapacity to inflict wrong—if the Municipal Council are persuaded for one moment to betray the trust that has been reposed in them, by admitting the right of the Chinese official to raise a single tax within the concession, the very safety of the Settlement itself will be jeopardised and disorder and confusion will reign in its stead.

It is one of the greatest misfortunes that this is called and considered to be, a British Settlement. This has arisen doubtless from the fact, that the principal elements of the Foreign Society are British, but, in point of fact, Mr. Bruce is only one of four to be consulted, and with this knowledge in our possession, it will be hard if the Municipal Council are not enabled, as doubtless they will be prepared, to set at nought the highly mischievous, and, we venture to assert, unstatesmanlike recognition of a power, that can only be exercised to the damage and ultimate downfall of this important Settlement.

DECREE OF THE TIEN-WANG'S SON.



BY authority of the Tien-yeh, the Heavenly Father, and my Father, We proclaim for the information of Our Brothers, Cousins, &c., &c., and all the ministers the following:—

The Will of Yeh, Tieh and our Father is the doctrine of Heaven.

The three united in One True Lord from the beginning surpassed by no one.

Shangti, Christ together with Our Father make three. Their unition in One has been handed down to us in words which are not false.

Yeh the Supreme Lord produced the True Lord Tien-wang. The Son manifested the character 王 (King);

To show that the True Spirit and the True Lord produced the True King (Son of Tien-wang);

Combined in one, forming an image illuminating all space.

The Father, Sons, and the Father's Grandsons have one seal.

Let the myriad places, the myriad nations and every one come to do homage.

We desire that many copies be made of this and promulgated abroad.

Respect this!

A TAIPING PUBLICATION.

As we have hitherto published many translations from the Taiping decrees and publications, tending in a great measure to expose the peculiar dogmas of Hung-siu-tsuen (the Tien-Wang) and his adherents, and shewn their utter nonsense, not to mention their blasphemy, we now give the translation of a small work issued by them in the year 1854, which is of a very creditable character, and not yet tainted with the hideous belief in the Tien-Wang's divinity which they now profess. The book is entitled "The Commandments of Heaven," and these remarks apply more to the body of the work than the following translation of an extract from the preface. The comments on the commandments by the Taipings do them great credit. It is but lately that the translator had met with the book; and he was much surprised to find such an excellent work printed by them. In continuing the translation of this book in future issues of this journal, it is not intended to publish the preface entire, but to pass on to the commandments; rules for repentance of sin; prayers to be used on entering on any great work, that success may crown their efforts, &c.

THE COMMANDMENTS OF HEAVEN.
Printed in the 3rd Year Hienfung (1854)

What man is there out of the inhabitants of the earth who has not transgressed the commandments. Now in former times you were in ignorance and hence had some plea, but now that the will of Shangti (God) has been proclaimed, whoever hereafter repents of his sins in the presence of Shangti, renounces the worship of false, [gods] does no evil and offends not against the commands of heaven, shall be permitted to ascend up to heaven, there to enjoy happiness for ever and ever, and the glory of his fame shall not pass away. Whoever [on the contrary] will not confess his sins before Shangti, but persists in worshipping evil spirits, in committing evil deeds and disobeying the laws of heaven, shall surely descend into hell, there to endure everlasting misery—his lamentations and suffering shall know no end. Whether it is best to obtain or lose [happiness] it behoves each one to think well.

Must we not, brethren, awaken to the sense of all this? If we awake not, then we shall be esteemed as of no value, and deluded by the devil there will really be happiness which we are incapable of enjoying. To have eternal majesty in heaven, are all undesirous of enjoying such happiness as this, but prefer to bear the punishment of sinning against heaven, whereby they provoke the wrath of Shangti and are thrust into hell, there to endure endless grief? How lamentable! Those at the present time who are led away blindly by the devil are moved to exclaim that the sovereign is the only one who can worship Shangti. Shangti is the Father of all on earth, the sovereign is his powerful son, the upright man is his likeness, the people are his simple sons, the violent and unruly are his disobedient sons. How can we say that only the sovereign is capable of worshipping Shangti, and moreover do we mean to say that only the eldest son in a family can obey his parents? Again there are some who erroneously say that the worship of Shangti was introduced by foreign nations, ignorant that in olden times both the sovereign and people reverently worshipped Shangti; for the worship of Shangti is a broad path. In the beginning, Shangti in six days created the heavens and earth, the hills and seas, mankind and every thing. China and foreign nations then walked in this broad path, the western and the other nations have really been walking in, whereas China has for the last 1,000 or 2,000 years strayed therefrom and taken the devil's path, whereby she has been captured by the devil, Satan. Shangti has therefore at the present time in his pity stretched out his powerful hand to save men and release them from the bonds of the devil, by turning them again into the great path, that before death they may not be allured by the devil, and after death not be prisoners in his hands, but mount up to heaven, and there enjoy eternal happiness. This evidences Shangti's exceeding great commiseration for men, and over abundant favours towards them. Can any be blindly led by the devil, and caused to exclaim [that the worship of Shangti] proceeds from foreign nations after this.

A REMINISCENCE OF CANTON.

To the Editor of
"THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—I am convinced that the circulation of your valuable paper is considerable, and being informed that people in Europe and America generally place undoubted reliance in accounts admitted in its columns, I, one of your Chinese indirect *abonnés* beg to call your attention to the levity with which the author of "A Reminiscence of Canton" permits himself, at the expense of my compatriots, to narrate to the world at large—as true facts—mere inventions of his own imagination.

The translation "cunning devil" for the name of the late Governor of Canton may perhaps appear very amusing to the majority of western people, but must certainly be condemned as a bad pun by those who understand the language of this country, or who may take the trouble to refer to a Dictionary. The name is written thus: 柏 貴 Po Kuei, and its meaning has not the remotest relation to the choice epithet published by your romancing correspondent.

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That a Chinaman, while in mourning, does not shave his head is perfectly correct; but that, during the same period [viz: hundred days], he can neither change clothes, nor wash himself, is simply a myth, and thus, in my opinion, entirely out of place in an article to which great value is evidently attributed by the proviso:—

"Right of copying this article is reserved by the Author."

Lest I should presume too much upon your space, I refrain from commenting upon various other statements, which likewise appear to be extravagantly tinged by your correspondent's vivid imagination, and remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

農蘭徐

Tientsin, 4th Dec., 1862.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC AMONGST SHEEP IN ENGLAND AND THE PROBABLE DISASTROUS RESULT OF INOCULATION AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE.

VACCINATION AND INOCULATION.

(Concluded from No. 647)

Small-pox of recent years more a disease of the lower orders.

Small-pox is for the most part now-a-day's a disease of the lower orders, and but few of those seized with it on whom no marks are present can tell whether they were vaccinated in early life or not. The following figures showing the admissions and deaths into the small-pox hospital of London between the years 1841 and 1851, also show that there is but little difference in the mortality rates between those who know themselves to have been unsuccessfully vaccinated and those who have no information on the subject—4091 admissions occurred distributed as follows:—

	Admissions.	*Deaths.*	*Percentage.*
Persons not alleging protection,	1,722	629	37
Alleging previous small-pox,	36	6	17
Alleging vaccination but showing no marks	166	56	34
Vaccination and showing scars,	2,167	147	7

It appears to me remarkable that the question of unsuccessful vaccination should so long have escaped being made the subject of scientific inquiry—a recent illustration of the extent to which it prevails. I have now before me, in the form of a review in one of the medical journals of a report on the vaccine operations at Agra during 1859-60, by Dr Currie of the Bengal Medical Service, wherein it is stated,—"He began his operations, he tells us with crusts and capillary tubes of fresh lymph from Scotland, in the beginning of November 1859, and brought them to a close towards the end of March 1860, at which period in the Northwest provinces of India it is necessary to cease vaccinating, for the very sufficient reason, *that the operation ceases to be successful*; vaccinia in that hot climate *being scarcely susceptible of propagation* except during the winter months. The heat, he says, continuing very great, 'it was not till the 18th of November, that I established a really good vesicle. From this other infants were vaccinated; and the native vaccinators, twenty-eight in number, were at once sent with fresh lymph and also with fresh crusts into the villages, each making several tours through the district allotted to him, and returning always on the 7th day to report progress and receive further instructions.' The result was as might have been anticipated, that the work of the season was eminently well done. There were registered 277,957 vaccinations, of these were successful 178,635, unsuccessful 52,657, doubtful 51,665.

Probable causes of unsuccessful vaccination.

Dr. Currie admits that the proportion of the unsuccessful and doubtful cases to the successful is large." Now we live in an age, when we have a right to expect more specific information on a matter of this kind, and also to be furnished with some explanation in reference to the probable causes of this remarkable variation in the action of cow-pox. Here we are told that vaccine matter is inoperative during the hot season in India, extending from March to November, but we are left entirely in the dark in respect to what comes of this apparently inert poison after it has been placed within the reach of the absorbent system, and we must either infer that absorption also becomes inoperative during the hot weather or else that it retains its normal condition and conveys into the blood the vaccine matter which has been planted as it were in the cutaneous tissue. Facts indicate the latter proposition as the one to be adopted, inasmuch as we have never heard of the warm weather in India conferring immunity on the natives from the effects of the snake poison when applied by the reptiles teeth to the skin; and as we are bound consequently to assume the introduction of the minor poison of cow-pox into the blood, we are equally bound to offer some rational explanation, as to what comes of it. There is not much room for speculation: either the matter has been absorbed into the current of the blood, without undergoing its usual developmental process, or else this process has gone on as usual in the course of the poison through the circulation, but from systemic causes influenced by temperature and other external agents, no cutaneous manifestations are given; the vaccine matter in its multiplied state remaining shut up within an organ, or else eliminated by its characteristic pustules on some internal membrane such as the free surfaces of the air tubes or intestines. The first of these propositions is not probable, the latter exceedingly so; because, even during the vaccinative season, upwards of one third of the operations were unsuccessful. Supposing it however to be the former, the case looks to me equally serious; as it seems rational to suppose that when the season returns which is believed to favour the germination of cow-pox, the seeds of it which have been sown during the non-germinating period will become active; and having at this stage no special predisposition to the surface of the body owing to the scratches by which it was introduced being long healed, it is left to effect a settlement where best it can. Need it, under either of these circumstances be a matter of surprise that when people without marks of vaccination are attacked by small-pox they suffer more severely.

That such a thing as internal vaccination should exist, at once raises the question of internal small-pox.

The existence of such a physical condition as internal vaccination once established, what a field of research is opened in reference to investigating the natural history of internal small pox—a disease in my opinion of very common occurrence, frequently in its contagious form taking on the dreaded guise of pulmonary consumption;* and accounting for a very common belief which prevails, founded no doubt on popular observation, that consumption occasionally is capable of being propagated by contagion. On this point Dr. Watson in his work on medicine states—"Is Phthisis contagious? No. I verily believe it is not,—a diathesis is not communicable from person to person, neither can the disease be easily (if at all) generated in a sound constitution, nor is it ever imparted in my opinion, even by one scrofulous individual to another. Yet in Italy a consumptive patient could not be more dreaded and shunned if he had the plague, and in this country the suspicion will now and then arise that the disease may be infectious. A girl dying of Phthisis is nursed by her sister, who afterwards droops and dies of the same complaint. Here the presence of the peculiar diathesis is strongly presumable. But the parties may be different in blood. A wife watches the death bed of her consumptive husband, and presently sinks herself under consumption; and there may be no traceable or acknowledged example of scrofula in her pedigree, yet even here the latent diathesis may fairly be presumed to have existed. Very few families are perfectly free from the strumous intermixture; the predisposition may be slight; it may be dormant for a generation; or like other inherited peculiarities it may alight capriciously in some individuals only of the kindred. *In* both the supposed cases there have been influences at work more authentic than the alleged contagious property, in calling forth the fatal malady. Watching, the want of rest, confinement in the unwholesome air of a sick chamber and above all protracted mental anxiety, than which no single cause perhaps has more power to foster and forward the inbred tendency to phthisis. The disorder, I am satisfied, does not spread by contagion never the less, if consulted on the subject, I should for obvious reasons, dissuade the occupation of the same bed, or even of the same sleeping apartment by two persons, one of whom was known to labour under pulmonary consumption"

Probable connection between certain forms of internal disease characterised by suppuration and hectic fever with the internal determination of the small pox poison.

Now it appears to me that though Dr. Watsons individual experience leads him to discard the idea of consumption ever being propagated by contagion that there is a good deal in the illustrations he has cited corrotive of the belief that prevails respecting it, more particularly the dread of the disease entertained in Italy, which would almost justify the supposition that the organs of respiration in that country are liable to be affected with a contagious suppurative diseases analogous to that which when it appears on the skin is called small pox.

Consumption and small pox generic terms for a variety of morbid conditions of the lungs and skin.

Observation leads me to believe that a variety of morbid states are grouped under the generic terms small pox and consumption and that a good deal of misconception has arisen therefrom—also, that considerable analogy exists between what is called the scrofulous diathesis and a liability to contract small pox, of one fact there is no doubt that in proportion as small pox has decreased, fatal diseases of the lungs returned in the bills of mortality under the head consumption have enormously increased. An illustration of this connection between the two diseases

Illustration of the probable connection between the two diseases.

came under my observation lately at Peking. A female servant in the French Legation, had been for a long period in a defective state of health, suffering from ill defined symptoms She much marked by small pox which she had had in early life, I placed her under treatment by electro precipitation, and developed a very copious variolar eruption, which it took several days sucessive friction to exhaust—at last the liniment (Croton Oil) became altogether inoperative and she found herself in much better state of health, than she had done for an indefinite time previously. During her convalescence she expressed to me a fear she had of dying of consumption, I said to her that I did not think that now likely; as she had get over the age, when that disease usually displayed itself. *She then told me, that at the ages of twenty* and twenty one respectively, she had lost a brother and sister from consumption, and that exactly at the same age that her sister had died of a rapid consumption, she herself was attacked with small pox. Thus it would seem that the suppurative diathesis had been lit into activity at the same period of life in the three of them—and probably from epidemic influences at the time, the life of the one saved by the fact of the disease having assumed the form of small pox. †

Arguments brought forward in favour of vaccination bear strong evidence against it.

What are brought forward as the most convincing proofs in support of vaccination, seem to me if rationally viewed the strongest arguments against it; for instance the returns prepared by the Faculty of Medicine at Prague, which show that before the introduction of vaccination out of a total mortality during the years 1797 and 1799, of 185,963, the deaths from small-pox amount to 19,675; whereas, during the years 1838 and 1840, after vaccination had been in operation for a long time, the deaths from small-pox were only 761—which superficially looked at, would seem conclusive evidence in favour of vaccination;—the reduction in mortality from that disease amounting to 18,915, but unfortunately looking to the total deaths they are found to amount to 226,890 giving the enormous increase of 40,927, which certainly argues anything but favourably of vaccination as a general hygienic measure.

Dependence of small-pox on epidemic influences probably overlooked in connection with vaccination.

I am strongly impressed with the belief that the supposed efficacy of inoculation and vaccination is to be traced to the fact of the frequent dependence of small pox on epidemic influences having been probably unknown at the period when these practices originated—also the erroneous belief entertained (and which still exists amongst the mass) that small-pox can only originate from contagion. I believe

A predisposition to small-pox necessary for its contraction.

a predisposition to small-pox is as essential as a predisposition to typhus fever or consumption and that a really healthy person runs as little risk from the one as he does from the other. I am satisfied from what I have observed, that numbers go about for years charged with the poison of small-pox; which [like the mine exploding on the application of the voltaic spark] is ultimately lit into activity by some specific electrical state of the atmosphere. Dr. Watson mentions a case

Illustrative case from Dr. Watson.

which seems to me to illustrate this belief he states.—"A servant of a gentleman living in Belgrave Square was constantly ailing and weakly. His master procured for him without avail the best medical advice that London could furnish and at one time put him into St George's Hospital, with very small benefit or change in his condition. At length the man caught small-pox and had it most severely and dangerously under the care in his master's house of Drs. Nevinson and Chambers. His life was despaired of. By-and-by a large mask of scab fell entire from his face and he recovered, though frightfully seamed by the disorder. From that time for many years, he lived in the enjoyment of thorough health and strength such as he had not known before the attack of small-pox."

Latent character of the materies morbi of small-pox illustrated by the effect of counterirritation.

Since adopting treatment by electro precipitation, I have seen several very remarkable instances, almost identical with that I have quoted from Dr. Watson, differing only in the fact that the disease was artificially produced on the trunk and limbs.

Origin of small-pox apart from contagion.

Respecting the origin of small-pox apart from contagion, the remarks of Miss Nightingale in her "Notes on Nursing" are as judicious as they are strictly in accordance with fact—she states—"I was brought up both by scientific men and ignorant women, distinctly to believe that small-pox, for instance, was a thing of which there was once a first specimen in the world, which went *on propagating itself in a* perpetual chain of descent, just as much as that there was a first dog (or a first pair of dogs), and that small-pox would not begin itself any more than a new dog would begin without there having been a parent dog, since then I have seen with my own eyes, and smelt with my own nose small-pox growing up, in first specimens, either in close rooms or in over crowded wards where it could not by any possibility have been "caught" but must have begun, nay more: I have seen diseases begin, grow up and pass into another, now dogs do not pass into cats, I have seen for instance, with a little *overcrowding*, continued fever grow up; and with a little more, typhoid fever, and with a little more, typhus; and all in the same ward or hut. Would it not be far better, truer and more practical if we looked upon disease in this light? For diseases, as all experience shows are adjectives, not noun substantives?" It would be well indeed, if those who now are loud in their appeals to the state for the enforcing of the compulsory vaccination act, were to base their views more on facts as deduced from observation at the present day, than on the traditions of a by gone age. It should be borne in mind that the fact of small-pox having an origin otherwise than by contagion was but imperfectly known to Jenner—and further that during the period he elaborated his discovery, small-pox was not epidemic; consequently that his deductions were made from defective premises—1781, 1796, 1825, and 1838, were the years in which the greatest epidemics of small-pox have occurred during the present generation—and it was between 1801 and 1805, that vaccination made the greatest progress.

In judging of the supposed modifying influence of small-pox, no allowance made for varieties in epidemic types.

In estimating the modifying powers of vaccination, no allowance ever has been made for variety in the epidemic types For instances the epidemic of 1825, was much milder than the one which preceded it, and it was in consequence, on most unsufficient grounds, attributed, to vaccination. Where the disease is really severe, statistics fail to show any very marked difference in mortality between those who possess vaccination marks and those who do not,—in illustration, during the epidemic of 1838, of those affected with the confluent form of the disease who were admitted into the London small-pox hospital, 37 per cent of the former died, while 50 per cent of the latter did. The greater mortality however, amongst *those not bearing vaccination marks;* admits as I have already endeavoured to show, of being referred to causes altogether different from the absence of vaccine protection, as indicated by external proofs.

The question of small pox still one requiring investigation.

The circumstances which influence the mode of elimination of the small-pox poison have yet to be investigated, as well as the rational means of averting the state of constitution producing it, which I submit to be a question of public hygiene, and one that to attempt by enforcing vaccination will only lead to disaster, more especially when small-pox is epidemic; there appearing to be no reasonable doubt that during these periods vaccination is frequently the means of propagating small-pox in its most *virulent form.*

Circumstances which led to my investigating the question of vaccination.

It was this fact occuring under the following circumstances—that first drew my attention to the question of vaccination. On returning to England in the end of 1859, after a service of nearly seven years in Western Australia; where up to the time I left it, small pox was unknown, I was much surprised to find it prevailing with such deadly effect at home where with the mass I had supposed its progress to have been really stayed by vaccination and its occurrence comparatively rare. Several fatal cases in the young came under my notice where vaccination had been successfully performed within from one to three years of the attack—and I also found a belief existing amongst the non professional community that small pox seemed to be of frequent occurence immediately after vaccination, so much so in the same instances, as to have inspired a dread of the practice, almost coeval with hearing opinions such as these. I noticed in the Observer newspaper of the 19th of February 1860, a statement to the effect that the monthly report of the health officer of St. Marylebone was read to the directors of the poor of the parish on the 17th of the month, and that it showed the mortality to be very great; 335 deaths having occurred during the previous month. Small-pox was also shown to be on the increase, 43 cases having occurred of which 11 were fatal. Vaccination was stated to be proceeding satisfactorily—a statement, immediately afterwards followed by one of a negative and very serious character, namely that "An infant of one month had died from small-pox nine days after being vaccinated. It was obvious that the virus had been imbibed previous to the operation, as the poison takes nine days to develope itself." No further notice is taken of the case and the report concludes by strongly recommending vaccination. *The explanation of the occurrence of this* fatal case of small-pox by referring it to previous contagion may have appeared very satisfactory to the medical officers and the guardians of the Marylebone poor, but if subjected to analysis, it admits of having a very different signification given it. How can it possibly be "obvious that the poison of small-pox had been imbibed prior to operation,"—is it not much more probable that the vaccine virus was the poison of small-pox which we are told "takes nine days to develope itself,"—did the child not die of small-pox nine days after a poison admitted to be the same in origin as small-pox was introduced into the system: the course of inoculation with ordinary variolas matter. Dr. Gregory ‡ describes as

Nature of inoculation and where it differs from vaccination.

follows:—"Inoculation is performed by introducing into the arm by means of a lancet a minute portion of thin or crude variolous lymph, well digested purulent matter may also be employed. One incision is sufficient On the second day the wound, under the microscope presents the appearance of a minute orange coloured spot On the third or fourth day, the patient experiences the sensation of pricking in the part; the punctured point is hard, and a minute vesicle with a central depression may be observed, surmounting an inflamed base. On the fifth day the vesicle is well developed. On the sixth day, the patient feels stiffness in the axilla with pain. The inoculated part has become a hard inflamed phlegmon The subjacent cellular membrane is involved in the inflamatory action. On the evening of the seventh, or early on the eighth day, rigors, headache, vomiting, offensive *breath, alternate heats and chills, langour and* lassitude, and perhaps in a child an epileptic paroxysm announces the setting in of fever. The constitution has taken alarm and sympathises with the progress of the local disorder. On the eighth or ninth day spots of variolous eruption show themselves in various and often the most distant parts of the body The eruption is generally distinct and moderate in quantity, at other times the eruption is full and semi-confluent, passing through all the stages of maturation pustulation and cicatrisation, as perfect as the casual disease." Inoculation with cow-

Vaccination a modification of a practice so dangerous as to have led to its abolition by law.

pox matter is but a modification of inoculation with small-pox matter, the dangers attending which have led to its abolition by law; and as we have the fact constantly insisted on, that there is no essential difference between the two, it does appear to me presumptuous to assert, that where the results frequently produced by the latter, occasionally follow the former, they do not stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect. This the reader may rest assured of, that, though the child's death was in no way attributed to its inoculation with cow-pox, had it recovered, the whole credit of its so doing would have been attributed to its good fortune in having been brought under the influence of vaccination in time to modify the severity of the

Frequent occurrence of small-pox as an apparent result of vaccination.

the small-pox poison. Three months after my attention had been arrested by this case, I landed in China, and there also I found that an impression existed respecting the danger of vaccination, the following facts being given me in illustration. In the year 1854 a lady in Hongkong had herself vaccinated while small-pox was prevalent, and in place of it taking in the ordinary way it produced a virulent attack of small-pox which proved fatal: about the same time, an infant was vaccinated, and the same result ensued These two fatal occurrences made a strong impression on the minds of the local public against vaccination, while small-pox was *prevailing. I do not* think there is a reasonable doubt that where the variolous habit of body exists, vaccine matter very frequently acts as a true germinating influence during certain conditions of the atmosphere, when it may be said to have assumed an epidemic constitution favouring the development of suppurative disease within the blood.§

Connection between the scrofulous diathesis and a liability to contract small pox.

The scrofulous diathesis, or that peculiar condition of the system, wherein an excess of albumen exists in the blood appears to me readily to assume the form of small pox under certain electrical influences, either occurring naturally or produced by art: and one of the most valuable properties possessed by the electro-precipitant treatment, is, that by its employment in those whose constitutions are thus predisposed, the *materies morbi* may be extracted in anticipation of accidental external influences lighting it into activity.

Effect of the small-pox poison when introduced into the system by inoculation depend altogether on the constitution of the individual at the time.

As proved by the history of inoculation all would appear to be more or less susceptible of the small-pox poison in as far as permitting its germination within the blood; but the extent of which, is also proved by the history of the practice to be entirely dependent on the state of the constitution of the individual at the period of the inoculation, in those in really good health at the time, producing no greater effects than ordinary vaccination, while in other its results are fatal; and between these two extremes every variety of constitutional disturbance and eruption has been produced, and so it will be found with vaccination if its true natural history should ever be written. In early life, I recollect seeing in a child vaccinated by the late Dr. Thatcher of Edinburgh, an eruption of small-pox appear all over the body coeval with the development of the vaccine vesicles on the arm, and there was no cognizable difference between them and the small-pox eruption *which covered the body generally.* Such cases are not isolated, and if the medical profession is candid, now that its attention is drawn to this view of the question, there should be no want of corroborative evidence to prove vaccination a frequent source of grave sanitary evil ‖

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* In tropical climates, in the European constitution I believe chronic dysentery, and abscess of the liver to be frequently produced by internal small pox.

† Dr. Copland in the Dictionary of Practical Medicine (Article Consumption) remarking on the frequency with which eruptive fevers and especially measles are followed by consumption, states that of this class of diseases—"There is none so unfrequently followed by phthisis as small-pox. It would appear that this latter malady either carried off most of those predisposed to phthisis, when small-pox was a more prevalent disease than it is now, or destroyed the predisposition to phthisis I have long remarked the very rare occurrence of phthisis in any one been but slightly marked with small-pox." The remarks which follow convey a most unfavourable inference in respect to the constitutional results of vaccination—Dr. Copland stating—"It is manifestly otherwise with vaccinia, for what I have stated with respect to its influence on the frequency of scrofula is equally applicable to phthisis."

‡ Article on small-pox, in the Library of Medicine.

§ I think it not improbable, that investigation may ultimately prove, that the true contagious small-pox is generated only in those having the scrofulous diathesis, and from whose blood a particular matter is exuded in which parasitic vegetations spring up, capable of diffusion and perpetuating their existence, wherever they find a soil affording them, material for germination. These parasitic vegetations are the chief characteristic of certain contagious skin diseases, and they have also been found within the lungs of consumptive patients, which goes to support the identity which I believe exists between ordinary small-pox, and certain forms of internal disease.

‖ The following quotation from the article on small-pox, in the Dictionary of Practical Medicine by Dr. Copland, shows the unsettled state of the medical profession at the present time on this question; and further supports the views I have expressed in reference to vaccination having failed to realize the benefit originally attributed to it. Dr Copland observes:—"At the time of my writing this just half a century has elapsed since the discovery and introduction of vaccination; and after a quarter of a century of most transcendental laudation of the measure, with merely occasional whisperings of doubt, and after another quarter of a century of reverberated encomiums from well paid vaccination boards, raised with a view of overbearing the increasing murmurings of disbelief among those who observe and think for themselves, the middle of the 19th century finds the majority of the profession, in all latitudes and hemispheres, doubtful as to the preponderance of advantages, present and prospective, to be obtained either from inoculation or from vaccination," Dr. Copland then remarks, that so far back as 1823 he expressed the opinion that the protection offered by vaccination wore out in a few years, and proceeds to say—"What was then predicted has since been so generally fulfilled, that re-vaccination has been adopted in many places, and has often failed; natural small-pox having notwithstanding appeared in the re-vaccinated—both in those in whom the measure appeared to have succeeded, and in those in whom it failed." Dr. Copland then states—"Thus half a century has brought us to the position that we are doubtful whether to prefer vaccination or inoculation." The observations which follow shew that he still entertains the possibility of mitigating by protective measures, the virulence of small-pox, and that his bias is in favour of a return to the practice of inoculation.

WE have now brought to a conclusion, that portion of Dr. Rennie's report which refers to vaccination and inoculation as preventive measures in small-pox; and we think it will be difficult for unprejudiced and reflecting minds to rise from its perusal, without the impression that the subject has been placed not only *in an entirely new*, but in a practical and rational light:—one in fact, which seems to us, to call for the serious consideration of the Government, when at the present time vaccination is compulsory in England by legislative enactment, and its neglect an offence punished by imprisonment; while at the same time, small-pox is becoming more and more prevalent. The note which Dr. Rennie has appended from the celebrated work of Dr. Copland—the highest medical authority that perhaps can be quoted in the English language—contains evidence strongly corroborative of his views, as far *as relate to the actual inutility of* vaccination: showing as it does, a physician of profound attainments and professional experience, extending over a third of a century, giving unequivocal expression to his want of faith in the efficacy of vaccination—a conviction apparently so strong, as to lead him to lean to a re-adoption of the dangerous and illegal practise of inoculation, with matter taken direct from people at the time suffering from small-pox.

In commencing this subject, we alluded to the propositions which were appearing from time to time in the British daily press, suggesting the inoculation of the human species with the small-pox matter from the sheep, as a substitute for vaccination. We trust that the publication of Dr. Rennie's remarks, will not be without some weight in tending to arrest so dangerous an experiment: and we further hope they will be maturely considered in connection with the mischievous practice of inoculation, which at the present time is probably conveying small-pox from flock to flock, and spreading the ravages of this fearful disease over large tracts of pasture land, that otherwise might have been free from it.

That these views are not singular, will be seen by the following extract from a letter in *The Times*, communicated by by Professor Gamgee of the Edinburgh Veterinary College: where we have a distinguished veterinary surgeon denouncing inoculation.

It is so very important that the public should be correctly informed on this subject, that I venture to add that the mystery attaching to the origin of the small-pox has vanished since I visited the Downs last week, and carefully ascertained the nature of the free communication between different parts of the country through Wiltshire. There is a drift along the celebrated Wansdyke, which has been repeatedly the cause *of the spread of contagious diseases from affected* cattle and sheep traversing the Downs in order to avoid the payment of tolls on the high road. The public may rest assured that there is no ground at all for the belief that small-pox could break out in Wiltshire spontaneously. The disease is spreading, but only in the lines of communication between distant and the diseased flocks, and a few more days will indicate that the plague is not stayed I should not sound this note of alarm if I did not think that the Wiltshire farmers must act in combination to check the disease, and that the practice of inoculation is extending widely the area over which the small-pox virus is emanating.

In another periodical before us (the *Lancet* of similar date) we find an article from an eminent London surgeon—Mr. Acton—wherein he states.—"In Professor Simmond's valuable work on *variola ovina* (small-pox in sheep) it is clearly shown that vaccination by no means protects the sheep from the future invasion of small-pox. It is vain then to attempt the introduction of *vaccine virus* into flocks *threatened with this disease.* The only protection—*and this is a partial one*—which experience in Austria, Belgium, and Great Britain has shown can be depended on, is inoculation."

What conclusion then is it possible to arrive at from such conflicting statements and opinions. With all due deference to professional men, there seems to be but one, viz:—that the arrest of this epidemic by inoculation or vaccination is illusory; and that the adoption of the former practice will lead to serious consequences in the future breeding of sheep.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *January*, 1862, from observations taken by a self-registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

January 1862.—Rainy days 5; Snow 3.

	Max	Min		Max	Min
1	37	32	17	35	29
2	38	30	18	32	29
3	36	30	19	33	32
4	40	33	20	37	30
5	42	31	21	38	31
6	42	31	22	39	33
7	33	36	23	40	38
8	33	27	24	39	24
9	36	30	25	28	21
10	37	30	26	30	25
11	33	27	27	27	25
12	34	29	28	28	25
13	40	33	29	30	20
14	45	38	30	30	19
15	43	39	31	32	19
16	40	34			

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max* 45. *Min* 39; Rainy days 10.

To be continued monthly.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, *or to the extent of £30,000* on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to
M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Thomson, *Calcutta.*
Robert France, *Madras, or*
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.
Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.*

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay and London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

Wm. Dato & Co.,

have just landed ex Volunteer & Patrician.

ENGLISH Grates, Stoves, Fenders, Fire-Irons, Coal-scuttles, Fire-guards, &c.
Four, three, and two Burner Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Moderator, Kerosine and Astrall Office and Reading Lamps
Ladies' and Gent.'s Boots and Shoes of French and English make.
Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery, Woollen Jackets and Vests, Gloves, &c.
Gent's Underclothing, Crimean and Long Cloth Shirts.
27de Shanghai, Dec 20th, 1862.

FOR SALE.

Wm. DATO & Co.

have just landed ex P. & O. Steamer,

A Choice assortment of London made Jewellery, consisting of Bracelets, Brooches Ear-rings, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, Guards, Albert Chains, &c., &c.

Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders of elegant shapes, also, Best Turkish Tobacco.

Paris and London made fancy Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

10ja Shanghai, 13th December, 1862.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following.—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies. Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages Yorkshire Game Patés, Yorkshire Pork Patés. Mackerel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickle Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings à la Sardines, Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling there are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only safe guard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
18se-63 Soho Square, London.

FOR SALE.

2 Four-wheel Carriages, with Silver mounted Harness complete.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN,
Hong-que, house adjoining Heard & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne, Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE CLASSICS with Prolegomena, Indices, &c. 2 vols.	$13.00
EASY LESSONS in MANDARIN,	2.00
Williams's MAPS OF CHINA, $1 and	2.00
Williams's TONIC DICTIONARY	7.00
Williams's MIDDLE KINGDOM,	5.00
CHINESE MISCELLANY on Silk Manufacture and Growth of Mulberry,	1.00
CHINESE & ENGLISH MEDICAL VOCABULARY,	0.30
CHINESE, FRENCH, ENGLISH & PORTUGUESE, BIBLES TESTAMENTS, &c.	

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

From 1st January 1863: or with earlier possession, if required.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN with Dwelling Rooms above, and a stone Treasury, a large piece of vacant Land around and all well enclosed, bordering upon the Yang-tsze-kiang on the Han-yang side of the Han river.

The locality is a most healthful one, with a pleasing prospect.

Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 7th November, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO be Sold Two or Three Lots of Land suitable for Building Purposes and Registered in the British Consulate. Apply to

FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, July 4th, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO be Sold or Let a Desirable Residence possessing large Godown accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th June, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGREVE WAR ROCKETS AND WARLIKE STORES.

PETER PRITCHARD, (Successor to the late Gen. Sir Wm. Congreve, Bart), manufacturer of every description of Ammunition.—Musket, Rifle and Pistol Ball cartridges; Portfires, Quill tubes, &c.

Manufacturer to the Honorable East India Company, and principal foreign Governments. Established 1819.

Works—West Ham Abbey, Stratford, Essex, E. Office—14 London Street, City E.C.
Agent in Shanghai—S. Mossman.
25ap—63

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *"FRIEND OF CHINA"* will re-appear at Shanghai with the ensuing year, and will be published on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. As news from that quarter is likely, for a long time, to be of the most interesting nature, the Editor and Proprietor hopes that the support hitherto accorded to his Journal in the South of China will be continued.

Canton, 10th November, 1862.

HAVING reference to the above, the Undersigned begs to inform the Community of Shanghai, that the *"FRIEND OF CHINA"* will be published at the premises known as the late Mr. Culbertson's Printing Office, Hongque,—and that Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. in the British Settlement, and Messrs. McKenzie & Co. in the French Concession, have kindly undertaken to receive and forward any letters to his address.

WILLIAM TARRANT.
tf Shanghai, December 10th, 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and, as a general *Family Medicine, have no equal.*

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.
September 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make Purchases of such useful or ornamental, Birds, Animals, and Fish, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting Animal, Bird, or Fish, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an adult one course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class Family Hotel, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as Marine Surveyor at this Port; Orders left at Thos. Hunt & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J. LOVETT,
Late Surveyor for "New York and Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed Marine Surveyor for the United States Consulate Court.

G. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Capital £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Current Deposit Accounts on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interest.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. forged: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London 19th October, 1861.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Foochow, and Hankow.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 6 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; on Saturdays from 10 a.m to 1 p.m., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Hugh Maclean and Mr. C. W. Halstead have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MacQueen, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. Maclean, Halstead, or MacQueen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents, Union Insurance Society
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

THE SHANGHAI HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ... Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards, ... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
JAMES GYE, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the Local Insurance Offices will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of Piles, Timber and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN,
Hong-que, house adjoining Heard & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

W. BUXEY,

Sailmaker,
Custom House Road.
A few doors from the Bund.

Flags, Tents and Awnings,
Made to Order.
14fe Shanghai, November 10th, 1862.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,

Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.

Office at Messrs. Bradwell, Blood & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

Office hours from 10 *till* 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

GEORGE WHITFIELD,

Civil Engineer & Architect.
YEU-HAN.
tf November 7th, 1862.

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.

OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.
my-63 May 10th, 1862

HALL & HOLTZ.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'Aguilar Street,
HONGKONG.
tf

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, Druggists, and Auctioneers
BREAD AND BISCUITS BAKERS.
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 19	Kingsan	A. ship	450	Wills	Fuchau	Dec 8	Sundries	Fraser and Co
.. 19	Geelong	B. bark	455	Wallace	Newcastle NSW	Oct 15	Coals	Johnson and Co
.. 19	Typhoon	B. bark	271	Burdie	Nagasaki	Dec 14	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 19	Britain's Pride	B. schr	144	Roberts	wreck *Tung Fu*			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 19	Pekin	B. str	751	Soames	Hongkong *	.. 13	Mails, &c	E. Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
.. 19	Po-Yang	A. str	828	Briggs	Hankow			Olyphant and Co
.. 19	Ayrshire Lass	B. str.	66	MacMillan	Ningpo	.. 18		Fletcher and Co
.. 20	Sarah Newman	A. ship	899	Cobb	Boston	July 1	Coals, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Tulsoff	Ha. bk	380	Dreker	Sydney	Nov 1	Coals	Siemssen and Co
.. 20	Sharpshooter	B. ship	496		Fuchau			A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 20	Fei-ma	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Dec 1		Moses and Co
.. 20	Trebizond	B. brig	254	Pearson	Taiwan	.. 8	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 20	Lotus	B. str.	461	Lobnitz	Ningpo	.. 19		Hogg Brothers
.. 20	Artemisia	B bark	334	Henry	Sunderland	May 17	Coals	Order
.. 20	Geologist	B. ship			Liverpool	.. 3		
.. 20	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyall	Swatow	Dec 3	Sugar	Dow and Co
.. 20	Samuel Fales	A. ship	751	Randall	Fuchau	.. 10	Sundries	Fraser and Co
.. 20	Fah-wah	Chi str		Bell	Ningpo	.. 19		
.. 20	Shantung	A. str	365	Armstrong	Hankow	.. 14		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Nanzing	B. str.	419	Gibson	Ningpo	.. 19		Harkort and Co
.. 21	Annette	B. str.	558	Jones	do	.. 19		Hogg Brothers
.. 21	Jacqueline & Elbe	Du. bg	287	Krohkenburg	Sunderland	May 18	Coals	Russell and Co
.. 21	Amelia	Du. —	299	Oldiguns	Sydney	Oct 26	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 21	Tycoon	B. bark	271	Burdie	Nagasaki			A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 22	Cadiz	B. str	481	Hazelwood	Hongkong	Dec 17		E Warden, Agt. P. & O Co
.. 22	Eupatoria	B. brig	263	Jaques	Nagasaki	.. 18	General	Brain, Tate and Co
.. 22	Martha Theresa	Du. bk	242	Visser	do	.. 19	do	T. Kroes and Co
.. 22	Hertha	Ha. bk	260	Tutein	Put back			Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 22	Garland	A. schr	113	Lunell	Hongkong		do	H. Leighton and Co
.. 22	Carn Tual		497	Hill	Fuchau		Timber	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 23	Fanny	A. schr	176	Turner	Nagasaki		General	Thos. Hunt and Co
.. 23	Carthage	B. str.	500	James	Chefoo	Dec 20	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 23	Lightning	B. str.	316	Taylor	Hongkong	.. 14		Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 23	Nora Creina	B. str.	93	Thomas	Put back			Johnson and Co
.. 23	Havoc [H M	g.-boat		Poole				
.. 24	Eliza & Mary	B. schr	120	Aubin	Kanagawa	.. 11	General	Edward Byrne
.. 24	Island Queen	B. str.	129	Stocks	Chefoo	.. 11		Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 24	Ta-kiang	A. str.	309	Sanford	do	.. 21		Olyphant and Co
.. 24	Esperanza	Ha. bk						

* With Mails

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China-Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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